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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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BRITISH BULLDOGS STILL HOLDING ON

Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking Stoutly Defended.

Boers Suffer a Defeat at the Hands of White.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS

The Republicans Make Great Gains in Pivotal States—All the News Epitomised.

The news by mail carried on this and other pages of the Advertiser is more than usually interesting and, in its initial presentation, altogether complete. Its leading feature is the splendid defence made by the beleaguered British garrisons in Natal, a defence which has shown its aggressive side in successful sorties. Scarcely less readable and important is the news of the American elections with their unexpected Republican gains in Ohio, Kentucky and Iowa and the defeat of Bryanism wherever it appeared as an issue. Nothing very important comes from the Philippines beyond the rumor that General Otis' forces, in pursuance of a well-defined plan, are closing in on Aguinaldo's army. The earlier news that Germany had withdrawn from Samoa is now contradicted, the withdrawal having been made by Great Britain, leaving Germany and the United States in possession. The most interesting foreign news apart from the South African is that Japan is preparing to attack Russia before the completion of the Trans-Siberian railroad. It is announced from Washington that the Holland submarine torpedo-boat has met all official tests and, from New York and Washington that the Dewey-Hazen wedding was expected to take place on the 9th or 10th.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated November 3d, which says: "The Dutch residents here have received news of a sanguinary battle fought yesterday, probably between Ladysmith and Colenso. A large number of the Boers were killed, many being relatives of Natal Dutch residing in this place. The English residents have no knowledge of any engagement."

A BRITISH VICTORY.
LONDON, Nov. 7.—Tonight's welcome dispatches from the front have rent the veil of gloom enveloping Ladysmith, showing the British garrison not merely standing on the dogged defensive, but executing a series of brilliant sorties. It appears that General Sir George Stewart White sent a strong force of cavalry and infantry to attack the Boers at Tatham's farm, about ten miles to the northwest, near Bester's, and apparently achieved a surprise, the Boers being caught on the open veldt and cut to pieces, and their camp captured. Encouraged by this success, General White decided to risk an even more important engagement on the following day, which was again justified by success.

Ladysmith had been isolated and a Boer force had intercepted the railway between Ladysmith and Colenso. This force on Friday had descended upon Colenso, and as shown by the dispatches from Estcourt had compelled a hurried abandonment of Colenso and a retirement of the British to Estcourt. General White had ascertained that the Boers were attacking Colenso, but he was not aware of the British retreat. He had determined, therefore, to attack the Boers in the rear, thus hoping to achieve the double object of drawing off an attack upon the weak garrison of Colenso and possibly of reopening communication southward.

The Boers had advanced southward until they had occupied the hills north of Tugela river and dominating Colenso on the other side of the stream. The hills slope to a plain that reaches to the banks of the Tugela. General White's division caught the Boers in the rear and after the hills had been shelled the British infantry stormed the position. Meanwhile the British cavalry swept around the hills, and as the retreating enemy descended into the plains with British bayonets behind and the river in front of them, they were charged by the cavalry and seem to have perished almost to a man. The British then returned to Ladysmith without coming into touch with the Colenso garrison, which had retired to Estcourt. The situation at Ladysmith is most satisfactory.

BOER TREACHERY.

DURBAN, Nov. 5 (Sunday), 5:50 p. m.—A native eye-witness of Thursday's battle near Ladysmith says the Boers were caught on the open ground and raised several white flags. The British then advanced without firing to accept the surrender of the Boers, but were received with a volley at close range. Enraged at this treachery, the Lancers, Hussars and Dragoons, followed by the infantry with fixed bayonets, charged through and through the enemy and did great execution. A lot of prisoners and loot were captured.

Another battle on Friday with the Boers was proceeding, according to the natives in the South, with similar results. BOERS HOWLED FOR MERCY.
DURBAN, Nov. 5.—Other information confirms the statement of native eye-witnesses describing the severity of the fighting on both Friday and Saturday at Ladysmith. The natives assert that the Boers were so cut up that they howled for mercy on the field and covered their bodies. Ladysmith is crowded with Boer prisoners and wounded, the latter presenting horrible evidence of the swordsmanship of the cavalry.

The Gordon Highlanders suffered severely in the fighting.

BRITISH FORCES ACTIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The most interesting news tonight is a dispatch from Estcourt announcing the departure of a strong force of mounted troops and artillery for a destination not given in the advices. Another message announces the arrival at Estcourt and Pietermaritzburg within the last few days of re-enforcements from Durban, and that 3,500 troops are assembled ready for an advance to Colenso when the opportune moment arrives. The latter dispatch throws light upon the former, and the force which left Estcourt Monday has doubtless reoccupied Colenso, and possibly is now advancing cautiously up the railroad toward Ladysmith, General White's sortie of Friday almost to the banks of the Tugela river encouraging its commander in the hope of joining hands with him.

General Joubert, the latest advices would indicate, drew in his horns after Friday's engagement, and has since withdrawn the southern Boer contingent, leaving only outposts on the line from Ladysmith to Colenso. The Boers who occupied Colenso about the middle of last week retired without damaging Bulwer bridge over the Tugela river, or the railroad as far north as the village of Neithorpe, seven miles south of Ladysmith. Evidently they nurse a hope of eventually utilizing both in their descent on Pietermaritzburg. Meanwhile the British are also able to use both, as they have already done, in running up an armored train, which may at the present moment be covering the advance of the Estcourt force.

The situation looks brighter at Mafeking, where the Boers are apparently disheartened at the unexpected resistance, a large body of their force having been detached to the south to assist in the investment of Kimberley, around which the cordon is drawing tighter. Evidently the Boers intend to make a concentrated effort to capture Kimberley and their arch enemy, Cecil Rhodes.

The reported departure of a Boer contingent from Pretoria, with German artillery gunners, moving in a southerly direction, is taken to mean co-operation in the invasion of the northern part of Cape Colony, an undertaking which has thus far not progressed very rapidly. Reports of a treacherous use of the white flag by the Boers, coming from native sources, are not received with complete credulity, but at the same time their repetition is making an unfavorable impression. One paper asks sarcastically whether President Kruger's reference in his message to America to "staggering humanity" meant the use of the Boer white flag. To the eyes of military experts, the darkest page of the war is now being written. But even that is illuminated with bright passages, such as General

White's victorious sorties. If he can keep the British flag flying over Ladysmith until he is relieved, the campaign will turn a fresh page, and with the advance of Sir Redvers Buller's force the British public is promised more cheerful reading.

QUEEN COMPLIMENTS WHITE.

This feeling of relief inspired by recent good tidings is nevertheless tinged by a certain anxiety lest General White should again make some fatal miscalculation, involving a repetition of the Nicholson's Nek disaster. Her Majesty does not share this anxiety and apparently is sanguine of his ability to pull through successfully. It is asserted that she has written to Lady White expressing sympathy with her husband in the trials and difficulties he is now experiencing and assuring Lady White of her own undiminished confidence in his generalship. The purport of the letter has been cabled to General White.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Information has been received in diplomatic circles that in Friday's battle near Ladysmith the Fifth Lancers were annihilated. Six hundred of them were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Four hundred horses were captured.

The British found sixty-four dead Boers on the battlefield of Talamas Hill. The Natal Field Artillery has left Estcourt, destination unknown.

Great Britain is preparing a special service squadron.

All the Cape railroads are in the hands of the military authorities.

Transporta bound for the Cape may land at Natal to give earlier relief to General White.

The Boers fired a veldt near Kimberley and blew up a magazine.

The Basutos are returning to their own country from Cape Colony but there are no signs of trouble with them.

The Boers have been reinforced at Kimberley and are drawing nearer the town.

Transvaal troops are said to be committing excesses in Zululand.

Lord Wolseley says that the Boers are more powerful and numerous than was anticipated.

A Cape Town paper reports that 2,000 Boers were captured at Ladysmith.

The London Standard attributes the Boers' plan of campaign to a General of European reputation.

Dr. Leyds has been assured if the Boers can hold out two months Europe will interfere.

Discussing the situation in South Africa, Field Marshal Wolseley remarked: "In my various commands I have learned much of the Boer character, and I can say truthfully that the Boers, as a people, are the most ignorant with which I have ever brought into contact. Their aspiration is to rule the whole of South Africa. This is a point the English people must keep before them. There are ups and downs in warfare, and the disappointment we have suffered is having the good effect of bringing the English people closer together."

The number of British captured at Farquhar's farm is 843.

Little harm has been done by the shelling of Mafeking.

The British camp at Stormberg has been broken up by General Buller's orders and removed fifty miles to Queenstown.

A howitzer brigade, with guns and 10,000 lyddite shells will soon sail for the Cape.

A French paper says that letters of marque have been issued by President Krueger in Europe and the United States.

The Dutch of Cape Colony are generally neutral.

The London Times thanks the United States for evidences of American friendship.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Decisive Republican Gains in the Pivotal States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The plurality for Nash (Rep.) in Ohio over McLean, Democratic and fusion nominee for Governor, will probably exceed 50,000.

KENTUCKY.

In Kentucky where the Republicans believe they have a plurality of 7,500, it was asserted that a scheme had been put up by the Democratic managers to rob the Republicans of 10,000 votes in counting. Both parties still claim to have carried the State. The Republicans say if Goebel is declared elected by the Election Commission with the throwing out of a single precinct in the State Governor Bradley will refuse to step down and out and that he will, if necessary, surround himself with his soldiers and hold the executive office until the Legislature has passed on Goebel's right to succeed him.

NEBRASKA.

The latest figures in Nebraska give the fusion forces a plurality of 17,000. The result is attributed to the apathy of the Republicans and the fact that the fusionists managed to poll a larger proportion of their full vote.

NEW YORK.

Returns received from up the State increase the Republican Assembly membership to 93, against 57 Democrats, a Republican gain of 12. In New York county the largest Tammany plurality was that of the candidate for Surrogate, Abner C. Thomas, 55,579. He was formerly a Henry George leader. Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daley, fusion candidate for Supreme Judge, who was expected to get many Democratic votes did not head the poll for his ticket. The Tammany pluralities in the several counties are about normal, the gains

of Assemblymen in the city being due largely to combinations with citizens and union labor men against the Republican candidates.

Richard Croker expressed his regret that the Democrats up the State "had no organization," and although he did not say so, it is inferred that Tammany hopes to organize the whole State for the campaign of 1900. Mr. Croker pointed to Nebraska as an illustration of what energetic work will do, and declared that the Democrats can carry New York State in 1900.

MARYLAND.

In Maryland unofficial returns give the Democratic candidate for Governor, Colonel J. W. Smith a plurality of 13,000 and the Democrats control of the Legislature.

IOWA.

The plurality by which Governor Shaw was re-elected in Iowa is estimated at 61,000 by the Republican State Committee, the largest in the State's history. The Republicans have increased their majority in the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.

There was a light vote in Pennsylvania, but the Republican candidate for State Treasurer had from 110,000 to 120,000, the plurality being out by reason of the attack on his military record. This candidate was colonel of the Tenth Volunteers.

NEW JERSEY.

In New Jersey the Republican party elected seven out of eight State Senators and forty-four out of sixty Assemblymen, giving the party a majority of seven in the Senate and twenty-eight in the House, or a total majority of thirty-five on joint ballot. The Republicans carried seventeen counties, making the total Republican plurality for the State on Assembly elections 20,000. Last year the Assembly pluralities were 8,455 in favor of the Republicans and Voorhees carried the State by 5,499.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

A Sioux Falls, S. D., special says: Additional reports received from points in the State make but little change in the Republican majority, increasing it from 3,884 to 4,075. Part of this increase is shown in Bonhomme county, where the early estimates gave the Republican nominees 167 majority. Ten precincts in that county increase this to 326, and the county complete will show a still further increase.

UTAH.

Thompson (R.), for Mayor of Salt Lake, has a majority of 686. The Republicans also elect Recorder and Auditor. The Democrats elect Attorney and Treasurer and Justice of the Peace. The Council stands nine Republicans and six Democrats. The Democrats elect Mayors in Ogden, Provo, Park City and Logan.

MASSACHUSETTS.

While the entire Republican State ticket was elected the Democrats are jubilant over a party victory in Boston. The figures for the State are: Crane (R.), 168,976; Paine (D.), 103,814; Republican plurality, 65,062. The plurality of Governor Wolcott over Candidate Bruce last year was 83,186. In the Senate the Democrats have nine members, a gain of two, which means the ability to demand a roll call, a parliamentary advantage not within Democratic means for some years.

MCKINLEY PLEASED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The President and Mrs. McKinley reached Washington at 1 o'clock. Secretary Porter met the President at the station and gave him several telegrams containing late election returns. The President made no comment upon the result, but his smiling countenance showed that he was well pleased. He and Mrs. McKinley drove directly to the White House. Adjutant General Corbin, Dr. Rixey, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou and a stenographer accompanied the President on the tour to Canton.

The President received a great many congratulatory telegrams today. He expressed himself as well pleased with the result of the election in Ohio. He got a telegram from Niles, his birthplace, which gratified him exceedingly. It stated that there had been a Republican gain there of over 400.

JONES NOT SURPRISED.

TYLER, Texas, Nov. 8.—United States Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is in this city. Upon being asked as to election results, the Senator said he was satisfied and was not altogether surprised, though he did not look for quite such a Republican majority in Ohio. The Senator and Mrs. Jones will leave in a day or two for Washington.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Daily News, commenting upon the American elections, says it believes Mr. Bryan has no chance for the Presidency and that Mr. McKinley has every reason to hope for a second term.

"President McKinley," it declares, "will now have a free hand in the Philippines. Nevertheless, he had better make haste to win. He has obtained a sort of renewed lease of public confidence, but nothing more."

ORDERED CLEVELAND TO MOVE.

PRINCETON (N. J.), Nov. 7.—As ex-President Cleveland was leaving the polls on Mercer street this morning he stopped a moment to speak to one of his friends, whereupon a policeman from Trenton, detailed at the polls not knowing who Mr. Cleveland was, ordered the ex-President to move outside the chalk line. Mr. Cleveland smiled, stepped into his carriage and was driven off to his home.

PHELAN WINS OUT.

The San Francisco Republicans Choose Seven Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Complete semi-official returns on the municipal election of Tuesday, November 7th, show the election of the following officials:

Mayor—James D. Phelan, D.
Auditor—Asa R. Wells, R.
Assessor—Washington Dodge, D.
City Attorney—Franklin K. Lane, D.
Sheriff—John Lackmann, R.
Tax Collector—Joseph H. Scott, R.
Recorder—Edmond Godchaux, D.
County Clerk—William A. Deane, R.
District Attorney—L. P. Byington, D.
Coroner—R. Beverly Cole, D.
Public Administrator—P. Boland, D.

Supervisors.

Joseph S. Tobin, D.
Charles Wesley Reed, D.
Thomas Jennings, D.
Richard M. Hotelling, D.
M. J. Fontana, D.
Lawrence J. Dwyer, D.
A. Comie, Jr., D.
Henry U. Brandenstein, D.
John Connor, D.
A. A. D'Ancona, D.
James P. Booth, D.
Peter J. Curtis, D.
John E. A. Helms, D.
Victor D. Duboce, R.
William N. McCarthy, D.
George R. Sanderson, R.
A. B. Maguire, D.
Charles Borton, R.

Police Judges.

George H. Cabanis, D.
Charles T. Conlan, D.
Alfred J. Fritz, D.
Edmund P. Mogan, D.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Oregon has suddenly left Hong-kong for Cebu.

Ex-President Andrade of Venezuela is in Porto Rico.

Jacob Bright, brother of the famous statesman is dead.

Ten of the Moscow (Idaho) rioters have been found guilty.

The shipwrights at Mare Island have quit and left the yard.

Miss Diaz, daughter of the Mexican President, has married.

Sir Thomas Lipton will make another trial for the American cup.

Trading and bank clearings for October were unusually heavy.

There is little hope for the rescue of the transport Morgan City.

An automobile trust with a capital of \$75,000,000 has been formed.

There are signs of another revolution at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

The year's deficit in the Postoffice Department is over \$6,000,000.

Cape Nome city is to be equipped with electric lights and power.

Speaker Reed's Congressional successor was elected by 5000 majority.

Rumors are afloat in London that Russia has designs on Afghanistan.

Autonomous government has been formally established on Negros Island.

The Kaiser's bill doubling the size of the German navy is likely to pass.

The Forty-second Regiment arrived in San Francisco on November 13th.

Robert C. Alexander, editor of the New York Mail and Express, is dead.

The new Venezuelan dictator, General Castro, has taken Puerto Cabello.

The French steamer Madeline has been wrecked in the straits of Magellan.

Mrs. Hazen at her wedding with Admiral Dewey will wear an American gown.

The report of starvation at Guam is denied. Supplies are easily had from Manila.

Sharkey claims that he was robbed of a decision and offers to fight Jeffries again.

A mother and child were beaten and strangled to death by an Indian near Austin, Nev.

Charles D. Cleveland, the Populist nominee for Mayor of San Francisco, got 83 votes.

General Greeley in his official report strongly urges the need of a trans-Pacific cable.

Engineer White of the Isthmian Canal Commission is reported to have been drowned.

A Pennsylvanian claims to have invented a device which manufactures tin in an hour.

Signor Marconi and his assistants have gone to South Africa to test wireless telegraphy.

Russia claims that Siberia is richer than the Klondike. It yields 200 tons of gold annually.

Italy is to acquire the sphere of influence at San Mun bay which China lately refused her.

W. S. Leake, manager of the San Francisco Call, has been overcome by an attack of appendicitis.

The Colombian Government forces were defeated in a fight near Barranquilla and 300 were killed.

One million acres of Northern Pacific timber land have been purchased by a Minnesota manipulation.

General Joseph Wheeler writes that he will return to America in time to resume his seat in Congress.

The President has issued a proclamation permitting Christmas gifts to be carried free to soldiers in the Philippines.

NEWS UP TO THE FOURTH

Jeffries Defends the Championship Successfully.

CRITICAL HOURS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Lawton After the Filipinos—Politics on the Mainland—Ohio Predictions

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The transport Pennsylvania arrived yesterday morning with Oregon papers of the 4th. The news most conspicuously printed was that of Jeffries' victory over Sharkey in the prize ring at the end of twenty-five rounds, during which the sailor made an unexpectedly good showing. Both men were badly punished. South African advices show that Ladysmith and Mafeking still hold out, that the British have evacuated Colenso and that a Boer force is marching on Durban to prevent the land of British troops. The Boers have also entered Cape Colony and are destroying bridges. Sedition is spreading among the natives and the Cape Dutch. Intelligence from Manila shows that General Lawton's troops continue to capture Filipino towns but that the insurgents avoid massing in force. Admiral Dewey and Professor Dean Worcester look for an early termination of the war. The political situation in the United States is briefly touched by the news of the 4th, three days before the election. The chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee predicts 50,000 plurality for Nash, the party candidate for Governor. In Kentucky the political excitement is very great and Goebel, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is charged with complicity in a plot to cause election riots in Louisville and thus bring on a condition which may lead to the throwing out of the vote in a district where the Republicans have a majority.

SHARKEY KNOCKED OUT.

Jeffries Wins in Twenty-five Furious Rounds.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Nov. 3.—James J. Jeffries retains the championship after one of the most marvellous battles in the history of the ring. In five rounds Jeffries had the better of the fight—in the first two and the last three. During the other twenty Sharkey forced the issue and like a bull terrier was at the man unceasingly. In those twenty rounds Jeffries' great weight and brawn helped him to hold off the sailor and in the twenty-second round he swung in a couple of vicious upper-cuts which made Sharkey groggy. There were 10,000 spectators about the ringside, including many ex-champions.

In the midst of the twenty-fifth round, nearly one minute before the close, Jeffries' glove flew across the ring, and Siler, the referee, ran to help him on with it. Sharkey held back until his friends yelled at him not to stop, and it was a three-cornered fight for a few minutes. The referee got Jeffries' glove and tried to draw it on. This was a difficult thing to do, and then Sharkey rushed. Jeffries threw up his gloved and ungloved hand, and with the former uppercut Sharkey. Siler ran between them and made a second attempt to assist Jeffries. The sailor waited a moment, but, wildly excited by the shrieks of the spectators, he rushed again. Siler dragged Jeffries away and the gong rang. The referee pointed to Jeffries' corner, and his seconds and friends cheered wildly.

The majority of those at the ringside hardly thought Sharkey would get worse than a draw, for the sailor fought furiously, was always after his man with good judgment, and outpointed the champion. On the other hand, Jeffries, while he had the better, by long odds, of the last three rounds, did very little leading in the other twenty-two, and when he led he was either too high or too low, getting in but a few good punches. The decision was not announced from the ring, or, if it was, few heard it, and a great mob surged forward for several minutes, yelling and shouting for the victor and vanquished.

SHARKEY SHEDS TEARS.

Sharkey was inconsolable, and cried like a child when he went to his quarters, and refused to talk, but Tom O'Rourke, his manager, expressed the opinion that the sailor should have received the decision. He said that two of Sharkey's ribs were broken, and that during the last four rounds Tom's left hand was useless, having been broken on Jeffries' head. Although the decision was against him, he said Sharkey would not give up, but would seek another match, and the next time the result would be different.

"But I don't think this fellow will want to tackle Tom again," said O'Rourke. "I'll keep after him, though, until he agrees to another meeting, or make him crawl."

THE BOERS MOVE SOUTH.

Ladysmith and Mafeking Still Hold Out.

LADYSMITH, Nov. 4.—Matters today are quiet. The Boers are apparently mounting more heavy guns to the north and northeast, which are likely to give us trouble. A Boer contingent, 1,500 strong, is clearly visible from the camp, streaming away to the south. The inhabitants of Ladysmith continue to leave the town.

BADEN-POWELL STANDS FIRM.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 1 (Delayed in transmission).—The Cape Times has

reliable information that there have been no casualties among the British at Mafeking since October 13. After the heavy bombardment, General Cronje asked the town to surrender. Colonel Baden-Powell was asleep when the news reached him hospitably and politely replied: "I will let you know when we have had enough."

KIMBERLEY NOT TAKEN.

ORANGE RIVER, Cape Colony, Nov. 1. (Delayed in transmission).—Kimberley is still safe, and the wounded are doing well.

BRITISH LEAVE COLENSO.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—British troops have evacuated Colenso. Tugela bridge threatened by General Joubert. Boer force marching to Durban to prevent landing of British troops. Report that General White has sustained a second defeat.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The seriousness of the evacuation, however, lies in the fact that Commander General Joubert, while completely investing Sir George White at Ladysmith, can seize this Tugela bridge, and, if he has sufficient troops, can detach a force and send it southward on Pietermaritzburg, and, in any case, by destroying the bridge and railway, can prevent any relief-expedition reaching Sir George White for some time.

AMENITIES OF WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The two commanders at Ladysmith continue to exchange courtesies. White, in response to Joubert's request Tuesday lent the Boers an ambulance to assist in the conveyance of the Boer wounded.

BOERS INVADE CAPE COLONY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegram Company, dated Cape Town, November 1, announced that the Boers have entered Cape Colony at Norval's Point, destroying several bridges.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE BRITISH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The World correspondent learns that the Dutch rising in Northern Cape Colony has assumed menacing proportions, owing to the Boer success, while the native unrest all along the Transvaal and Orange Free State borders has become most menacing.

The natives can not be relied on by either side, but probably will fight for their own hand. With sedition spreading among the Cape and Natal Dutch, the natives waiting to jump in on their own account, and General White's forces beleaguered in Ladysmith, this war has suddenly become the most momentous England has been engaged in since the American revolution.

Mr. Chamberlain, who had proposed to take his case at his country seat near Birmingham, while the Transvaal was being conquered, has found it necessary to come to town and is in constant communication with Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, in South Africa.

THE WAR IN LUZON.

Americans Win Some Small Engagements.

MANILA, Nov. 4, 9:25 a. m.—Chase's troop of the Third Cavalry and Rivers' troop of the Fourth Cavalry swam the river and surrounded the garrison at Boxgobon, entering the town. The enemy escaped. Six rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured.

Castner's scouts had a skirmish with the insurgents near Aliga, killing five. GENERAL OTIS' REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The War Department has received the following cablegram:

"MANILA—On November 1, Lieutenant Slaven and eighteen men reconnoitered in MacArthur's front, and struck forty or more entrenched insurgents. They immediately attacked and dispersed them, killing three and wounding a number. No casualties."

Yesterday, in Lawton's advance at Allaga, he struck the enemy both west and south of the city. Batson's Macabebe scouts, reconnoitering south, struck the insurgents in ambush. Lieutenant Bontelle was killed and one scout wounded. Batson routed the enemy, and left seven dead in the thickets.

Yesterday Bell, of the Thirty-sixth Volunteers, with his regiment and a troop of the Fourth Cavalry, cleared the country of all armed insurgents from Florida Blanca to a considerable distance beyond Porac, pursuing them into the mountains, capturing nine of their cavalry forces, several guns and considerable property, killing, wounding and capturing a number of the enemy. The insurgents' cavalry of that section is practically destroyed. Bell's casualties were one man killed, and two wounded.

COMMENT OF THE TIMES.

The London Times says that "nothing is likely to stop the desultory fighting in the Philippines but a positive declaration on the part of the United States of its intention to carry the task it has commenced to a definite and satisfactory conclusion." Comparing America's position in the Philippines with that of Great Britain in South Africa the Times says: "Every year must increase America's point of contact with other nations and her share in the control of the destinies of the

world. In the fulfillment of her appointed mission she can rely in the fullest measure upon British sympathy."

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Sweeping Republican Victory Predicted.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 3.—Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee, tonight gave out the following statement, forecasting the result of the election in Ohio:

"The situation is entirely satisfactory from a Republican standpoint. The largest vote ever polled in a State campaign will be cast, approximating 950,000. Conceding Mr. Jones from 75,000 to 100,000 votes, Judge Nash's plurality will not be less than 50,000 in the State. The Legislature will be Republican in both branches."

Chairman Seward of the Democratic committee has so far declined to make any statement.

HOT TIMES IN KENTUCKY.

William Goebel, candidate for Governor of Kentucky, is charged by his political enemies with an audacious scheme of fraud and force on election day, that, if carried out, is destined to reduce the vote for General Taylor by 15,000 to 20,000 votes. They assert that Goebel has perfected plans to throw Louisville into a riot on election day by having the policemen and firemen raid the polling places, as they did on May 12, the occasion of the Democratic primary.

It is contended that by this move Goebel will be able to have the vote of the Louisville Congressional District thrown out altogether, and that the same plan is to be carried out in the Covington district. There is little doubt of Goebel's ability to raid the polls, if he deems it advisable.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

Expansion and Other Important Questions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Cabinet meeting today lasted two hours, much of the time being spent in reading and discussing the preliminary report of the Philippine Commission. The report was considered very satisfactory, and received the full approval of the Cabinet.

There was some incidental discussion of the status of our insular possessions in relation to a postal union. Postmaster General Smith will investigate the subject and report at some future meeting.

A particular point under discussion was that involving the right under the law of our soldiers in the Philippines to send through the mails to friends in this country souvenirs of little or no commercial value. Under a strict construction of the law, articles of any commercial value, except books, are prohibited from being sent through the mails.

The report coming from Canada to the effect that Sir Louis Davies, a member of the Canadian Cabinet, who recently returned from England, was treated with scant courtesy by the customs officials at New York, was mentioned. The President sincerely regrets that Sir Louis was put to any inconvenience or suffered annoyance at the hands of customs inspectors, and it is probable that the regrets of this Government will be forwarded to him.

NEW HONOLULU STEAMERS.

The Prospects of the Portland-Manila Company.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4.—The Colgrove-Flinlay Company, projectors of the Portland-Philippines, British-India Steamship Company, which will run monthly steamers to Manila via Honolulu, announces the arrival in Portland of a 4,000-ton steamer about December 1. In a letter the managing member of the company says:

"About the 25th of this month our steamer Tetartos, with a carrying capacity of 4,000 tons, will sail from Singapore for Manila, from which port she will clear for Portland direct, reaching there about December 1. The Tetartos will be followed in thirty days by the Armenian, and thereafter regular monthly service will be maintained, unless the trade requires more vessels, which we are prepared to supply. On the return trip we touch at Honolulu, and will accept freight or passengers for that port."

OTHER NEWS SUMMARIZED.

Miscellaneous Pickings from Exchanges.

The first snow of the season at Chicago fell November 3d.

The Vanderbilt system of railroads is to be more closely unified.

An anti-trust baking powder company is being formed in Chicago.

Vice President Hobart is growing weaker and is not expected to live.

Lady Randolph Churchill is going to South Africa to care for the wounded.

Admiral Dewey says the bottom has dropped out of the Tagal insurrection.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company is to be reorganized.

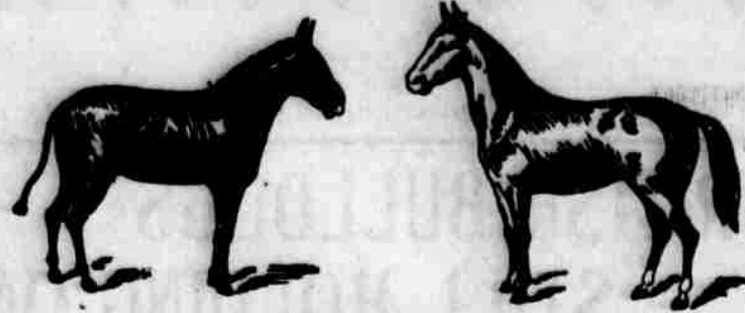
E. L. Godkin has retired from the editorship of the New York Evening Post.

The Dewey-Hazen wedding will take place at the residence of Mrs. Hazen's mother.

USED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS IN AFRICA.

Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Gallahe. Under date of November 4, 1897, from Fryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

G. SCHUMAN, FORT STREET.



Keeps constantly on hand in his corrals
A LARGE STOCK OF
Fine Young, Strong, Imported Mules
(BROKEN AND UNBROKEN.)

Also, Handsome Buggy and Draft Horses.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Island Orders Promptly Attended To.



THE BUNION SHOE

MADE BY

HEYWOOD.

The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

Sign of the Big Shoe. - - - - Fort Street.

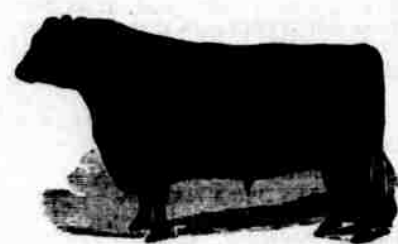


HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED.

General Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock,
Fowls, Feed
and Vehicles



Bought, sold and
exchanged on
commission.

"Stock for breeding purposes a specialty. Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited."

G. N. WILCOX, President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HUCKLE, Vice President.
T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 464—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERHAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,
(New Designs.)
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,
(Something New.)
RICH CUT GLASS,
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,
FRENCH CHINA,
GERMAN CHINA,
ENGLISH CHINA,
FIGURES,
BRONZES,
ORNAMENTS,
JARDINIERS,
LAMPS,
And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bone. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test the value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its efficiency to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT HIGHER MARK ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Pulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1899.

GOING OUT AND COMING IN.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

With this issue of the Advertiser, the present editor of it retires, and his place hereafter will be occupied by another. The Advertiser is always "in commission" as the navy men say, though commanders and pilots change. The new editor is cordially welcomed and the readers of this journal may be assured of his desire and capacity to instruct and please them.

Speaking to him in a stage whisper the retiring editor ventures to say that the average intelligence of this little community is higher than that of any community with the same number of white citizens to be found on the Mainland. Distance from the American continent; isolation; infrequent mail service in past years; the absence of the quivering pulsations of modern American life throbbing through the brain; the woeful lack of diversified industries which are the best proofs of the genuine American spirit; the daily living for many years in the shadow of a unique, and anomalous political life in which the Polynesian dominated in numbers, but was supported on a scaffolding of alien intelligence and influence; and lastly the entire dependence of the Islands for prosperity upon the proverbially uncertain legislation of Congress; all of these events have served to force the life of the community into conservative channels and have partially severed its intelligence from progressive action, excepting in the matter of public education.

The incoming editor assumes the serious task of commenting upon affairs at the time of a radical and final absorption of an independent sovereignty, with an extraordinary mixture of races, by the Greater America.

The innumerable and perplexing problems forcing themselves to the front will, in a large measure, not be settled by any local influence. The supreme national power at Washington will dispose of these in its own way, and in accordance with national ideas. But there will remain local and municipal questions, involving the supply of labor, the introduction of diversified industries, the improvement of the educational system and the administration of local laws, which will deeply concern the comfort of the members of the community. In these the incoming editor will find ample opportunity to inform and aid his readers, provided he regards the philosopher Emerson's aphorism, "The truth is too simple for us; we do not like those who unmask our illusions." He will, therefore, find it politic to avoid the broadest truth. He is, indeed, the happy editor who correctly practices the maxim, "That he who leads men must in a measure follow them." For to follow only is to confirm popular errors and mistakes, while ceasing to follow, even in search of a larger truth, is to lessen the present influence.

The anomalous position of the editor and of the preacher also is, that while they find individuals thoughtful and dissatisfied with existing affairs, everywhere they find the community serene, contented and above instruction. Disraeli said, "There is no education like adversity," which is a paraphrase of the maxim that "Sweet are the uses of adversity." It is somewhat discouraging to the preacher or editor or teacher that calamity is their great superior as an instructor, but that if they should publicly invoke his aid, the people would lynx them on a branch of the monkey-pod tree. Goethe said, "Who serves the public is a poor creature; he worries himself and no one is grateful to him for his services."

But to the editor and to all sincere instructors there come occasionally manly words from manly men, and the sweetest words from womanly women which are the all-sufficient compensations for efforts which are made to improve the common weal.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

What then will be the future of Hawaii? What the outcome of the geographical position, of the mixture of races, of the numerical dominance of the Portuguese over the Anglo-Saxon, of the dominance numerically of the Asiatics over all? What will be the effect on Hawaii of the abandonment of the use of coal, and the substitution of electricity, so that calling and coal-mining stations will not be necessary? Will the exigencies of trade ever make this port a manufacturing centre, or make it a common exchange for the commodities of the Pacific? What will be the social life? Which race or mixture of races will finally dominate society in this isolated spot? Will what we call Americanism, absorb the alien elements, or will the alien elements absorb the American? Will there finally rise here a composite people of Latins, Asiatics, and Teutons, intelligent, active, educated under our admirable school system, and equipped with knowledge and training to finally possess all of our commerce and industries?

The political institutions will assuredly be fixed and maintained by the Federal Government. They will not change, though the majority of the people will not understand them, and a century may pass before the Americanization is completed.

There are two distinct views of the evolution of Hawaii. One is that under the pressure of Federal laws the labor system will gradually change, and American and European laborers will supplant the Asiatics. This view is enforced by the fact that the Asiatics are not disposed to bring their families to these Islands, and their residence is largely temporary. With their withdrawal, the European under superior inducements will immigrate.

The other view is that the Asiatics will remain, and increase, through immigration, and the birth of children. This view favors the belief that Hawaii will become finally the Asiatic outpost of the United States, just as Hongkong is the Asiatic outpost of the British, and that finally here, as in Hongkong, there will reside an intelligent, well educated and wealthy class of Asiatics, who will gradually absorb all of the industries, including that of sugar production, just as the Chinese have taken from the British merchants, the tea and silk trade of Hongkong and Singapore, and have absorbed the mining of tin in the Banca straits, and are now competing with the British in Shanghai, in the manufacturing of cotton goods. This view also holds that the practical exclusion of the small industries here, owing to the dominance of the sugar industry, discourages European immigration, just as the cotton mills of New England have discouraged the growth of an American population, by importing the French-Canadians who have lowered and fixed the price of wages.

Whichever view is correct is of little consequence to the nation. A hundred thousand Asiatics in these Islands will not affect the nation's destiny. If every American now residing on these Islands disappeared today, the soil would remain American, and whoever resided here would come within the sphere of American influence and of American laws.

Moreover, the policy of Expansion is in direct opposition to the policy of Asiatic exclusion. America cannot expand and exclude at the same moment. If she takes she must give, as Great Britain gives and takes. Expansion, in its last analysis, means universal and unobstructed free trade and the right of free emigration and immigration. America in searching an outlet for her products will, in the course of time, swing into line with Great Britain, and find her advantage in the promotion of a reciprocal commerce. Hawaii as the outpost in the Pacific will quickly feel these movements directed by the national policy. She no longer shapes her own future. What will it be?

TO BEGIN WITH

The change of editorship in this paper does not imply a reversal of the local policy which has made the Advertiser acceptable in years past to the moral, thoughtful and responsible people of Hawaii. Ownership remains the same and the conservative traditions of the paper as they have come down through men like H. M. Whitney, Henry Castle and W. N. Armstrong will be respected. The undersigned, though identified with Honolulu journalism at a time when recurring national crises embittered party spirit and put newspapers as well as people in a combative mood, believes the time to have long since come for good will and helpfulness in the upbuilding of these Islands. He has no other desire than to help in this attractive work and meanwhile, as chances offer, to increase the value and if possible the popularity of the Advertiser, as a journal of the day. From time to time the public will see that an effort is being made to add to the interest, variety and scope of the news columns. Of course it is not practicable to make a metropolitan paper in Honolulu; at least not yet. But the Advertiser will still keep even pace with the growth of the city and of Hawaii's great interests and will do its best to hold the van of all the newspapers of America's lately-acquired possessions. It is now, perhaps, the largest, oldest and best-known public journal of the new "American empire" and as such it will be American in all that the term has honorably come to mean in the lexicon of patriotic men. Farther than this the incoming editor makes no promises. The paper must speak for itself.

WALTER G. SMITH

Aguinado, with his main army, is said to be "resting on his arms." His legs are probably tired.

THE FUTURE OF SAMOA

The report, not yet fully authenticated, that the German interests in Samoa have been exchanged for certain British interests in Micronesia follows the rumor of an attempt to dissolve the three-headed partnership in Samoa by mutual consent. If true the story may be said to prepare the way for another, touching a British offer to the United States for the remaining third. Luckily Great Britain has something to offer which might attract the American eye. Bermuda would be a fair trade though it is likely that the British Government would prefer to cede Jamaica, an island which has ceased to be a source of strength and profit to Her Majesty's empire and become an uncertain and troublesome asset. There is no mistaking the fact that Jamaica, in American hands, would, by virtue of reciprocity or the free trade which inheres with the Territorial relation, become as rich and prosperous as it was a hundred and more years ago. Then, in per capita wealth, Jamaica was what Hawaii is now, a "Jamaican fortune" being the favorite English synonym for individual opulence. As is well known the fertile West Indian island wants to come into the American system so as to revive its sugar industry; and there are many American statesmen who had rather give Pagopago to Great Britain than to let that power keep a post of the first strategic importance near Cuba, Porto Rico and Key West. The retention of Samoa in part or whole has not aroused much interest on the mainland since the annexation of Hawaii. The place counts for little there, save perhaps in the Pacific Coast States, while the primacy of the West Indies signifies a great deal.

THE HAWAIIAN BOOM.

People who have come here from the Coast expecting to find Honolulu and Hawaii in the throes of a boom as the one that afflicted Southern California in 1886-87 are agreeably disappointed. The Southern California excitement was a speculation in dreams and futures while that of Honolulu is largely an investment in value that either exist or are sure to come of current and stable activities and plans in business. When Los Angeles and San Diego took their upward turn they had but a precarious income and their land was described as the kind upon which nothing could be raised but the price. The fling as to the unproductiveness of the soil was unjust but it described a current opinion which the prevailing methods of farming and fruit-growing did not tend to remove. Undoubtedly the boom had no good excuse and in the opinion of many well-informed men the urban development of Southern California is now out of all proportion to the resources of the section in agriculture and commerce.

But no one can truthfully say the same of the boom in Honolulu. The upward movement in business and in the values of real estate here, though sudden and startling, is a thing which would have come to pass gradually, as a healthful growth, if politics had given it a chance. In a phrase natural development was impeded by doubts as to the tenure of the government. Now that the doubts have passed away we are getting the results of natural development all at once. What boom we have—and it is certainly a remarkable one—rests on products we sell to the consuming world and upon the assurance that good government will protect the rights of real and personal property. Such a boom should last until Hawaii reaches the full measure of its commercial opportunity and though the overdoing of stock speculation may now and then cause panics, any such subsidence in real values as Southern California experienced is out of the question at least while sugar can find a remunerative sale. And considering that the United States must import sugar for many years to come on the basis of its present consumption—saying nothing of the steady increase of the consuming population—we feel justified in thinking that the present good times will abide indefinitely.

THE LOCAL WATER QUESTION

A water shortage in Honolulu, such as is now threatened, ought to be a very rare occurrence. The average rainfall of this city is, in its driest district, about the same as that of San Francisco and is double that of San Diego, yet both the California cities get along very well through a prolonged dry season, lasting in the case of San Diego for seven months. Sometimes they feel a slight pressure of drought but that is only when, after a season of limited rainfall, their reservoirs are heavily drawn upon for orchard and truck farm irrigation. In Honolulu the city reservoirs do not supply the surrounding agricultural country. They have only the city or a part of it to care for and a city at that which has an average annual rainfall on the seashore of 27.53 inches and a maximum record of 49.82 inches. At the minimum rate of 13.46 inches there ought to be plenty of drinking and

sprinkling water, inasmuch as San Diego, after allowing the orchardists to draw supplies from its distributing plants, finds that the water stored up from an annual precipitation of 12 to 14 inches is all sufficient. But San Diego has big reservoirs and Honolulu little ones.

That indicates our trouble. Rain enough falls but we do not get the full benefit of it. The reservoirs up the Nuuanu valley are too small and too shallow to hold enough water to tide over a period of slightly diminished rainfall. They do not lack, the year around, for rain, as in the valley an annual precipitation of 80 inches and more has been known; but sometimes the rain holds off awhile and then the Nuuanu supply runs down alarmingly. Were the present reservoirs made larger and deeper and new ones built on the Government reservation, a water shortage would become a thing unknown.

Unless it is proposed to depend more and more on artesian wells and eventually to rely on them altogether, we think the Government ought, when practicable, to take up the question of impounding dams and settle the water question for good and all. The need of larger water resources is increasing with the growth of Honolulu's population and the money to meet it is in the Treasury waiting upon lawful appropriation. If a part of the surplus is to go into public works why not reservoirs? Nothing in the line of public improvement could be more desirable, however attractive other projects may appear.

THE COMING AUTOMOBILE.

Automobile carriages, though common enough in New York and other Atlantic coast cities are slow of introduction in the West. There are a few of these self-propelling vehicles in California, Oregon and Washington and at least one in Honolulu, though in no place West of the Rocky mountains do they figure much commercially. Some months ago a company was formed to operate automobile cabs and trucks in San Francisco and Los Angeles and great promises were made. It was said that, by the present time, trucks carrying a ton weight each would be giving an up-and-down-hill service in San Francisco at the uniform speed of ten miles an hour and that cabs would be playing the mischief with the receipts of the cable and trolley cars. But the hopes thus raised have not been realized. Various excuses are given, notably the excessive demand in the East and the great expense of the machine. No doubt automobiles are too costly though the original prices have been reduced. When the machines grow cheaper the West and these Islands will see a great many of them.

Cheapness and improved models are bound to come. The ear-ear bicycles cost \$150, yet a better wheel can now be had for \$40. When breech-loading shot guns were invented the kind that now sells for \$50 cost \$300. The price of sewing machines and parlor organs, not to mention many other utilities, has been similarly affected by progressive invention and a wider demand. So it is fair to infer that, sooner or later, the automobile will be well within reach of any man who can now afford a horse and carriage and that it will in some degree retard investment in other means of municipal public transit. A generation hence the self-propelling vehicle may monopolize the carrying trade of the streets.

Honolulu, Hilo and Hawaii generally, though by no means averse to electric railroads and the like, will be among the first of all Western communities to welcome the perfected and cheapened automobile and to make a generous use of it. Owing to extensive doorways Honolulu is a city of magnificent distances, a fact which accounts, along with the disreputable mule-car system, for our numerous and busy hacks. These distances will never be lessened. On the contrary, as the city grows into a mid-ocean Hongkong, they will be doubled and trebled and by that token rapid transit to and from every street corner will have to come. That will be the chance of the automobile to meet a crying public want and we cannot doubt that it will not only meet it then but anticipate it for many years. We are sure to have private automobiles enough when the demand of the trans-Mississippi region begins to be supplied and in time may manufacture them. And after the private motor carriage the public one must quickly follow.

THE DANGER OF IRRIGATION

The proper use of water in irrigating the cane lands may soon become a vital question in these Islands. The Department of Agriculture in Washington through its numerous and efficient correspondents is informed that irrigation may produce large crops, but ruin the land. Ignorant farmers and ranchmen, in California and elsewhere, have failed to study the soil and the effect of water upon it. But they are now discovering as a mat-

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Bells—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BROWN, HORLOCK, MARYLAND.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills

ter of fact that the valuable mineral constituents of the soil are leached out and entirely removed by excessive irrigation. This subject is now so forcibly pressed upon the Department of Agriculture that it is taking steps to investigate what the effect of excessive irrigation is.

It has selected Dr. Maxwell to make this investigation. This selection is fortunate because the investigations will be made here, and on our own soil. The plantations will have the immediate benefit of them.

The conclusions reached at the present time at the Experimental station, as presented in the report upon the experiments is startling. If the quantity of water for irrigation may be reduced seventy-five per cent, as the experiments tend to show, and on the other hand an excessive use of water leaches off the valuable mineral elements of the soil, it is evident enough that we are in no position to boast of our knowledge about cane cultivation. We may be far in advance of sugar planters elsewhere, but if our plantations are not conducted so as to make them permanently profitable, we are making no real progress.

The temper of our planters is, however, to avail themselves of all the knowledge on the subject which scientific study can give, and they may, and ought to keep themselves in advance of the world's best knowledge on the subject.

It is a pleasure to note that the public debt of the United States was cut down in October in the neat sum of \$2,766,199. Seeing that the country is running a costly war this showing of retrenchment is quite beyond ordinary anticipations. As a card for prosperity the Republican leaders may be trusted to make the most of it.

The South African cable has been carrying an unusual weight of woe but the chances are that its "break" occurred in the London War Office. The strong hand of the censor is at work there in the way made familiar at Washington in Spanish war times. It can "break" a cable on occasion as easily as it can turn down a correspondent.

Harper's Weekly has changed front on the issue of expansion and even goes so far as to criticize the views of its former editor Carl Schurz. The new departure is due to the Double-day-McClure management, the rugged Americanism of which is one of the best titles to popularity which the old Weekly now enjoys. Mr. Caspar Whitney whose excellent work on Hawaiian America was lately reviewed on this page probably had a hand in making the change.

Hawaiian imports for October make rather impressive totals. From the United States we took products valued at \$1,121,338.92 and from all other countries \$265,705.79. The total for ten months of the current year is \$15,654,417.31 as against \$8,959,928.50 for the same period of 1898. The increase is \$6,694,488.81, the vastly larger part of which, being to the advantage of the United States, ought to reconcile the veriest mugwump to the philosophy of expansion and new markets.

Despite the building boom the scarcity of rentable houses in Honolulu is remarked by every visitor. There would be a much larger permanent population here if every applicant for a dwelling house could get one within a reasonable time. Fortunately there is plenty of room in the inhabited suburbs for more cottages and all that is wanting is the enterprise and faith in the future which is needed to put the structures up. A good many land-owners and capitalists fear that building may be overdone, but considering that the complete annexation of the group, the cable project and the Ishman canal idea will all help to sustain the immigration of home-seekers, it is reasonable to think that the danger-point is a long way ahead.

The Samoan settlement does not leave Great Britain in with the United States after all. It is Germany that stays in the group with a preponderating influence. As that power has nothing to trade which the United States particularly wants the chances are that the American flag will continue to wave over Pagopago harbor and that American influence will keep a footing throughout the islands.

"Glamis thou art! Cawdor thou shalt be!" The promise fits the case of James D. Phelan of San Francisco, whose third election to the office of Mayor has put him in the direct line of promotion to the United States Senatorship. The State Democracy will now bend its energies to get the Legislature and on account of the Burns-Grant scandals of last winter it may not have much trouble in winning.

When such men as Senator Cullom can go far astray in the discussion of Island affairs the wisdom of sending delegates to Washington to keep Congress properly informed needs no defense. General Hartwell and ex-Attorney General Smith will find plenty to do among the members of the Senate and House and they ought to be of invaluable service to the cause of good government here. One of their first efforts should be to put Senator Cullom on his guard against gold bricks.

The sugar crop of Australasia for the last financial year was the largest on record. Queensland produced 163,734 tons; New South Wales 28,000 tons; Fiji 34,000 tons for export and a total was had for New South Wales and Fiji of 226,034 tons. The consumption is estimated at 94½ pounds per capita. The surplus was chiefly shipped to the refineries of Canada and Hongkong. It is said the prospects for the coming year are as good as were those of any previous one.

The dogged fighting powers of the British always show best in adversity. That is now the case in South Africa, where, since the capture of the Dublin Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire regiment, General White's army has won some important successes. It is quite possible, perhaps probable, that General White will hold out until the arrival of General Buller's corps, when the Boers will be forced to take the defensive. Almost anything is predictable of the men who are making such brilliant sorties from Ladysmith.

The elections as a whole were a distinct popular indorsement of the McKinley policy. In Ohio the McLean fight was along the lines of pro-silver and anti-expansion, the result being that the Democracy was overwhelmed. Bryan saved his home State and that was about all, even Kentucky failing to elect his friend Goebel. Wherever national issues were at the fore the Administration was cordially sustained. Hence the Democracy will be forced to change front before 1900 and it will probably do its best to persuade Dewey to lead the movement. Bryan appears to be a negligible quantity for good and all.

The war in the Philippines presents a sharp contrast to the one in South Africa. In the latter the opposing forces mass and fight and decisive battles are had; in the former all the massing is done by the Americans while the enemy scatters into guerrilla squads and harasses the movements of General Otis' men without giving the latter a chance to capture or kill many of them at a time. It is doubtful if the Tagals appear anywhere a thousand strong. These tactics are characteristically Spanish and they are most difficult to deal with as Napoleon himself found out in the course of the Peninsular campaign.

The absence of Mr. W. N. Armstrong's work from these columns will not be regretted more by the Hawaiian public than by his successor in the editorial chair. By his cultivated style, his wide and thorough acquaintance with these Islands and their people, his sympathy with progress, his genial wit and his happy way of illustration Mr. Armstrong has gained a personal circle of pleased and attentive readers which includes the Advertiser staff along with the great majority of Advertiser readers. It is a common hope that Mr. Armstrong will not, while in Hawaii or out of it, neglect his standing invitation to enter the columns of this journal whenever the spirit moves him.

VIEWS FROM THE STATES.

Dwight M. Baldwin, a prominent citizen of Red Wing, Minn., and W. H. Howe, of Nashville, Tenn., who is a large operator in ice, have been in this city since the arrival of the Hongkong Maru. They will leave on the China to go around the world. Both gentlemen express themselves as charmed with the climate and scenery of Hawaii, but they think there is a crying need of diversified industries here which will permit the more general employment of young white men.

THE CASTLE PLACE

Set Aside for the Homeless Children.

OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION

A Kindergarten Memorial to Henry Castle and His Little Daughter Dorothy.

It has been known for some time, in a general way, that preparations were being made for the purpose of dedicating the old Castle homestead, on King street, to charitable uses. For private reasons the Castle family have in the past declined to give out details relating to the matter, but have now kindly furnished the Advertiser with a brief outline of their purpose and plans. The property that is now set aside to carry on a branch of the mission work begun years ago has an interesting history of which the following are a few of the leading facts succinctly stated:

The house was built early in the thirties, by the Rev. E. W. Clark, the father of Mrs. O. H. Gulick and of Mrs. Luther Severance of Hilo. The missionaries moved from station to station in the early times and, as a result, Rev. Mr. Clark removed to another station. Mr. S. N. Castle was appointed to occupy the property. At that time Mr. Castle was the financial agent of the American Board and resided in Honolulu all his life. In later years when the homes of the missionaries in the islands were turned over to them in fee simple, the Kawahala residence fell to Mr. Castle, where he resided from the year 1837 to the time of his death in 1894—in all fifty-seven years. Mrs. Mary Castle, his widow, came to this house upon her arrival in 1812. Here it was where she and her husband celebrated their golden wedding in 1892. The homestead has been the birth place of all the members of the Castle family.

After the death of Mr. Castle the question of a change of residence first came up for consideration and with it came the question of the disposal of the old homestead. Mrs. Castle and her children felt they wanted the homestead to go on with its missionary work as in years past. As the different needs of the community were being considered, appeals came in from time to time which showed the growing necessities for a home for the homeless children of the foreign population. After consideration of these appeals it was finally decided that when the time came to give up the family residence it should be devoted for a home for those children made eligible for it.

The residence is a large and commodious one and is particularly adapted for such a purpose. The main house contains nine sleeping rooms on the second and third floors and several commodious living rooms on the first floor. These latter can easily be adapted for bedrooms, if required. Mrs. Castle proposes to turn over the house, rent free, to the Children's Aid Association, or some other organization that will carry on the work, if the former association is not prepared to do so. The eastern one-story wing of the building Mrs. Castle reserves for her own uses. After the family moved to Maunaloa in last March the building was put in thorough repair, new kitchen, lavatories and laundry being added, and every comfort and convenience considered in making the premises ready for its new use. Mrs. Castle hopes that every thing will be finished and the home ready for occupation by the first of the coming year.

It has been the desire of Mrs. Castle and the family that some fitting memorial should be established for the youngest son, the late Mr. Henry Castle, and his little daughter Dorothy, who were lost on the steamship Elbe early in 1895. Nothing seemed so appropriate as some provision for the education of the youth of his country. The age of his little daughter Dorothy (four and a half years) and his own deep interest in the Kindergarten, which had just then been established in Honolulu, made the choice for the memorial an easy one. In carrying out this purpose and the wishes of the family, Mrs. Castle has just erected a commodious kindergarten building upon the eastern part of the premises. This school was formally opened on the 13th of the present month, with an attendance of thirty-five little ones, of all nationalities, from the neighboring district. The director, Miss Florence La Violette, has been making special preparation, during the past year, for her work here, in Dr. John Dewey's school, which is connected with the University of Chicago.

Increased Imports.

The report of Collector of Customs Mackintosh shows that the imports for the ten months ending October 31st

amounted to \$15,054,417.31 as against \$8,959,928.50 for the corresponding period of last year. The increase is \$6,094,488.81. For October the total of dutiable imports received at Honolulu was \$277,551.01; bonded, \$20,709.33; free by treaty, \$572,389.31; free by civil code, \$257,298.02; a total of \$1,127,947.67. Hilo reported \$150,693.24; Kahului \$88,637.14; Mahukona, \$14,956.11; Palau, \$4,512.25. The total for the islands was \$1,387,044.71. Of dutiable articles received at Honolulu \$77,499.82 came from the United States and \$200,051.09 from all other countries; bonded, American \$6,728.58, foreign \$13,981.05; free by treaty, American \$572,389.31; foreign, nothing; free by civil code, American, \$205,622.37, foreign, \$51,673.65. Other island ports made no foreign importations.

DEWEY'S WEDDING

It Was to Have Occurred Last Week.

A License Was Taken On: and a Roman Catholic Dispensation Secured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Admiral Dewey accompanied Mrs. Mildred Hazen, to whom he is engaged to be married, on a shopping tour today. While walking on Fifth avenue the Admiral saw a little boy in charge of a nurse with an Admiral's flag in his hands. "Hello," said the Admiral. "I cannot pass that flag." He shook the little fellow by the hand and chatted with him for a few moments.

The Admiral and Mrs. Hazen walked to the Dewey arch. Here the Admiral pointed out the figures to Mrs. Hazen and explained their significance. The Admiral was recognized and a crowd collected. He was saluted by a number of persons, and bowed pleasantly in return to their salutations. Admiral Dewey was asked by a reporter when he would return to Washington. "I have no plans," replied the Admiral. "I shall return to the hotel this evening."

THE LICENSE ISSUED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Admiral Dewey will in all probability be married tomorrow. His marriage license was issued today. Several other pertinent circumstances led to the belief that the interesting ceremony would take place this evening, but from relatives of Mrs. McLean it has been learned tonight that the wedding will take place within the next twelve hours. It is likely that it will be a quiet affair and will be performed by Archbishop Keane of the Catholic University, if he reaches Washington in time; if not, by the Rev. James Mackin, pastor of St. Paul's Church, which Mrs. Hazen attends.

The Admiral attended to the civil part of the preparations, but it devolved upon Mrs. Hazen to arrange the details of the religious ceremony. A dispensation is necessary for a Roman Catholic to wed a non-Catholic, and it requires some little time to obtain this indulgence. This morning at 7 o'clock Mrs. Hazen appeared at mass at St. Paul's. She received the sacrament, and after the service asked an audience with the pastor, the Rev. James F. Mackin. This conference lasted but a few moments. Shortly after breakfast Father Mackin, accompanied by the assistant pastor, Father Foley, left Washington for Baltimore. No one around the church knew the nature of their business. They arrived home at 6 o'clock. Father Mackin had with him the coveted dispensation, and it was a day's labor to get it ready. This document is written in Latin, setting forth that good and sufficient reasons Mildred McLean Hazen, a member of the Catholic faith, is allowed to be united in the bonds of holy matrimony with George Dewey, a non-believer in the faith.

LEONIDS WERE SHY

Watchers for the Star Show Got Nothing for their Trouble

The search for Leonids was not much of a success Wednesday night, few if any being seen. Mr. Davey had his photographic apparatus ready but the starry shower did not materialize. Prof. Curtis J. Lyons, who is a persistent watcher for Leonids and other celestial phenomena, got out of bed at 1:30 a. m., and saw nothing more interesting than the moon. He was up again at intervals until 5 o'clock with no better result. Talking of the matter yesterday he said that very likely the Leonids fell during daylight here but had been observed on the Pacific coast of Asia and other localities where darkness came on at the right time. The shower, he remarked, was predicted for Washington on November 15th. Professor Curtis recalled a display of Andromedids which took place in November, 1891, and which was clearly visible from Honolulu and said that, brilliant as the fiery shower was, it did not compare with the exhibition that was probably given by the Leonids in China and Japan.

The landing stage of the Waialua railroad ferry-boat, on the left bank of the Scheldt river, broke in two recently, on the arrival of the first train, which was crowded. It is now known that thirty-five were drowned, and no fewer than fifty others injured.

IS OUT OF SAMOA

England Sells Her Island Holdings to Germany

The Trade Is, However, Subject to the Ratification of a United States Government.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—It was officially announced this morning that an agreement, subject to the approval of the United States, had been arrived at between Great Britain and Germany, by virtue of which the Samoa act is repealed and the islands of Upolu, Savaii, and the small adjacent islands fall to Germany as free property, and the island of Tutuila and the subsidiary islands go to the United States. Great Britain, it is added, renounces any claim to the Samoan Islands, and Germany in return renounces any claim to the Tonga Islands and to Savage Island in favor of Great Britain, and also cedes Choleseul and San Isabel, the two easterly islands of the Solomon group, with their insular surroundings, to Great Britain. The consular representatives of the two powers in Samoa and the Tonga Islands are to be withdrawn for the present and German subjects are to have the same rights as the British subjects in regard to the free and unimpeded enlistment of native laborers in the whole of the Solomon group in the possession of Great Britain, including Choleseul and San Isabel.

At the same time an arrangement has been arrived at between the two powers by virtue of which the so-called neutral zone in the hinterland of German Togoland and the British gold coast, Africa, will be divided in such a manner that the boundary of German and British territories will be formed by the Paka river up to a point where the latter cuts the ninth degree of latitude, thence north by a line to be fixed by a commission. To this is added a reservation that the countries of Mamprusi and Cambarza shall fall to Great Britain and the countries of Yendi and Nebakosi to Germany. Finally, according to the decision of the colonial council, Germany has promised to renounce her extra-territorial rights in Zanzibar until the expiration of the commercial treaty in 1902, with the proviso that the renunciation is only effective when the other nations abandon their extraterritorial rights in Zanzibar in favor of Great Britain. Regarding the agreement, it is observed the United States' consent is taken as assured.

A further agreement concluded between Germany, Great Britain and the United States is to the effect that the question of compensation for claims for damages during the late trouble is to be submitted to an imperial court of arbitration, which will decide all claims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The State Department has not yet been advised of the agreement between Great Britain and Germany respecting the Samoan group. It is gathered, however, that if the outline of the arrangement sent out in the cable advice is accurate there will be no disposition to withhold our approval, provided certain minor conditions are included.

Whatever plan Great Britain and Germany might agree upon, it was stipulated should be first submitted to the ratification of the United States. This was necessary as the change proposed could be made only by formal treaty, which would require the approval of the Senate. It is believed that the arrangement proposed now will be sent to the State Department. The United States is not concerned with the amount or character of the compensation that passes between the other nations. Besides retaining the coaling station of Pago Pago, acquiring the island of Tutuila, whereon the harbor is located, and the three or four small islets in the vicinity, the United States will continue to enjoy by stipulation the privilege of trading with Apia under conditions equally as favorable as those existing. The islets referred to are not of any particular importance from a commercial point of view, but it is deemed essential to control them politically in order to prevent smuggling.

The partition of the Samoan group of islands marks the close of a long-standing source of international controversy and also brings about new territorial arrangements in the South Pacific. In the early stage of the negotiations it was agreed that the United States should have the island of Tutuila, with its valuable harbor of Pago Pago and the lesser islands of its coast, including the large islet of Manua. The negotiations then shifted to London to determine whether Germany or England should retain the two remaining islands. The nature of these later negotiations has been constantly communicated to Washington, although they have not reached the State Department, and it has been known for some days that in case Great Britain retired from Samoa, Germany would give as part compensation the large Solomon Islands of San Isabel and Choleseul. These are near the British possessions in Australia, being east of New Guinea. They are twice the size of the Samoan group, but the country is mountainous and the people warlike, many being cannibals.

At the British and German embassies here the announcement of the close of negotiations was received with much satisfaction. A high diplomatic official said that the agreement was due mainly to the fact that German public sentiment was averse to retiring from Samoa, and yielding to this sentiment Great Britain had solved the matter by taking an equivalent in territory elsewhere.

Debility

Neuralgia, Biliousness.

When the nerves are weak there is no telling what may happen. You are tired all the time, depressed, restless, and suffer greatly with headache, backache, neuralgia, and general discomfort. But there is a cure, as Mr. J. Elliott, of West Perth, W. A., well knows. He sends us his portrait, and says:



"For many years I suffered greatly with neuralgia in my head and also with biliousness. I had tried many kinds of medicines but without help. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Two bottles made such a difference in my feeling that I was greatly surprised. My general health improved at once, my nerves were stronger, my headache disappeared, and my severe attacks of biliousness were cured."

Constipation alone will often cause biliousness, neuralgia, and sick headache. Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. And they cure dyspepsia also.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The S. S. Leelanaw brought two boy stowaways.

L. A. Thurston is making a business trip to Maui.

The McCully property on King street has been sold to a local syndicate. The land has an area of about 140 acres.

C. J. Day will lead the Week of Prayer meeting at the Y. M. C. A. at 5:15 p. m. this day. Topic, Responsibility.

Miss Minnie Bertlemann of Kilauea was united in marriage with Mr. J. W. Hall of Honolulu by Father Sylvester on Monday evening at the residence of August Dreier on Bretania street.

Former United States Minister Rollin M. Daggett is now on the staff of the San Francisco Chronicle as a literary contributor. He expects within a year to return to the islands for a visit.

H. M. Ayres, editor, was fined \$10 and costs by Judge Wilcox yesterday for running a lottery game. He pleaded ignorance of the law as an excuse for publishing a missing-word competition.

D. Barwald, post exchange manager with the Thirty-Ninth Infantry, is a cousin of Jake Barwald, foreman of the Gazette printing department, as well as a prominent Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias.

Consul General Hayward expects to return from Hongkong about November 25. Mr. Hayward made a flying trip to Manila in October and made several visits to outposts of the army accompanied by Government officials.

While working at the Day building on Bretania street yesterday morning a carpenter named Ball fell from scaffolding to the ground and sustained a fractured leg besides minor injuries. He was conveyed to the Queen's Hospital.

At the election of officers of Company B, N.G.H., held at the drill hall last night Lieutenant Cottrell was chosen as captain and Lieutenant Winant as first lieutenant. The promotions are most popular with the members of the company.

A consignment of eight cases of Hines, recently landed from Samoa by the Alameda, will probably be destroyed, in view of the order prohibiting the importation of fruits from that group on account of the presence there of a fruit pest.

Hon. W. N. Armstrong, late editor of the Advertiser, will leave for the Coast on the 28th by the steamer Australia. He will go to New York and Washington. While he is not unlikely to return to Hawaii sometime in the future he has no present plans of that kind.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:			FOR SAN FRANCISCO:		
CHINA	NOV. 16	ONISANG (cargo)	NOV. 17		
DORIC	NOV. 24	COPTIC	NOV. 26		
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 2	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 5		
COPTIC	DEC. 9	ALGOA (cargo)	DEC. 12		
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 25	CARLE	DEC. 22		
		HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 30		
GALIC	JAN. 13				
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 23	CHINA	JAN. 6		
CHINA	JAN. 31	DORIC	JAN. 12		
DORIC	FEB. 8	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 23		
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 16	COPTIC	FEB. 10		
RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 24	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 17		
COPTIC	MARCH 5	GALIC	MARCH 6		
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 14	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 16		
PEKING	MARCH 22	CHINA	MARCH 24		
GALIC	MARCH 30	DORIC	MARCH 31		

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . . NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company

—LIMITED.—

TIME TABLE

S. S. KINAU,

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kanaakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo, Kanaakakai, Honolulu, Papeete and Pepeekeo.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kanaakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihel and Laupahoehoe.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, Master.

MAUI. Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihel, Nāhiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kihel.

Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nua, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI. Sails every Monday for Kanaakakai, Kanaia, Maunaloa, Kanaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers on application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, The and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy all our material at Sheridan's, R. G. W. & Co., and Assignees sales. Our Prices are One Half of Others. Write for our Catalogue No. 100 and we will send it to you.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. 100 North Dearborn St. CHICAGO

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Thomas's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

FOUNDRIES BUSY

Pressure of Plantation Work and Large Orders to Fill.

Importation of 300 Car Loads of New Material—Pumping Plants and Iron Pipe.

With the opening of the sugar season comes the periodic pressure of business upon the local foundry establishments. The wave of Hawaiian industry, in fact, reaches both San Francisco and Eastern foundrymen, as is evidenced by the activity shown in their local agencies. The rapid increase and development in plantation work since annexation has, indeed, taxed the local foundries to their utmost. This increased demand for plantation machinery has caused the local plants to largely increase facilities for handling both the present and future work of the numerous plantations on the islands, which, of course, results in the employment of a largely increased number of skilled mechanics. Inquiry at the various Honolulu establishments and agencies shows great activity to meet the demands. The following is some of the work lately completed and finishing in the Honolulu foundries and the Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco for the various plantations:

The Honolulu Iron Works, the largest and oldest foundry in Hawaii, is now shipping to the Makee Sugar Co., a fine nine roller mill, thirty-four by seventy-two inches, with engine of twenty-eight by sixty. They are also shipping to the Oolaka Sugar Co., a similar mill, 32 by 60, with engine, 24 by 54 and gearing complete. An eight foot vacuum pan and three of the largest sized mud presses, with a large number of water tanks are also being sent to this plantation. Honokaa plantation is also to the front with two fine three roller mills, 32 by 60, with engine complete, 22 by 42. Hamakua plantation is now receiving a 10-foot vacuum pan together with an eight-foot single effect with mixers and centrifugals; and Waianae is having shipped a three roller mill, 32 by 60 complete, with engine, 20 by 42 inches. Besides these there are nearly finished an eight-foot vacuum pan complete for the Waialae Mill Co., and a similar pan for the Pepeekeo plantation. A quantity of machinery has also lately been shipped to Kekaha. Besides the above heavy list of machinery the same firm has made and shipped this year one hundred and fifty thousand feet of large water pipe ranging from twenty to thirty inches in size.

In regard to the latter item it is estimated that a duplicate order at the present time would cost the plantation men, owing to the late advance in materials, at least \$100,000 more. Taking this and other facts into consideration the Honolulu Iron Works has lately placed in the East a heavy order for material aggregating 3000 tons. This is the largest order ever sent out from islands for raw material and will load 300 cars in its passage overland to San Francisco. The Iron Works has made a special contract with the railway company for transportation and expects that the big order will begin arriving here in January next. Owing to the large increase of trade in all directions the Iron Works is constantly increasing its capacity for turning out work rapidly and satisfactorily and is at present working between five and six hundred men, in night and day shifts, to keep even with the incoming orders.

Close to the Honolulu Iron Works comes the old reliable Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco, whose agents have lately moved into their fine new offices on Nuuanu street near King. The Risdon company reports that the new plant for the Honolulu Sugar Co. is progressing favorably and will be finished within the coming year. The new pumps of seven and a half million gallons capacity daily have just been started and are giving entire satisfaction, pumping, in fact, more water than can be used at the present time. The set of pumps for the same company of eleven and a half million gallons daily is stated to be nearly ready for delivery. The large pump for the American Sugar Company of Molokai is also well under way in the shops at San Francisco and will be ready for shipment within the next six months. The large set of powerful pumps for the Kihel company of Maui are well under way and a large force of men are already on the ground sinking shafts for their reception. The manner in which these pumps are being put in is a new departure in these islands, and will undoubtedly interest those connected with plantation plants and work. The Risdon Works is also nearing completion on the pumps for the Maunaloa Sugar Company and expect to place them in operation by the first

of next January. The agent of the company here expresses satisfaction at the fact that all the pumps thus far furnished by the Risdon Iron Works have exceeded expectations and have received much praise from those using them. In addition to pumps the company is also building a complete nine roller sugar mill for the Maunaloa Sugar Company which will be ready in April, 1901. The 3000 feet of twenty-four inch pipe, ball joints, for the Hawaiian Sewer Co., to be laid in the bay, is now on the ground ready to be put in.

A call on Messrs. Catton, Neill & Co. of Queen street, develops the fact that that firm is crowded with work, a large amount of which is the construction of accessories to plantation machinery, such as tanks, coolers, boilers and general repairing work. They are using a full force of men which is constantly being increased and are doing considerable electric installation on different plantations and elsewhere.

IN THE COURTS

The Trial of Detogni for Murder Being Heard.

MOTION TO DISMISS DENIED

Suit Against W. C. Achi—The Kamalo Assessable Stockholders—Conspiracy Suit Continued.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The case of the Republic versus Detogni Marcello, murder in the first degree, occupied the attention of Judge Perry in the Circuit Court all day yesterday.

At about 4 o'clock the case for the prosecution closed, and Mr. Robertson, counsel for the defense, asked the court for a dismissal, on the grounds that defendant had acted in self-defense and the killing was justifiable under the circumstances, and the evidence was not sufficiently strong to warrant a trial by jury.

Judge Perry overruled the motion and the case for the defense was proceeded with.

Kaula (w) filed a complaint yesterday for trespass against W. C. Achi, in relation to certain lands at Kalihi, in which it is alleged that defendant has seized upon, has dug up, removed and otherwise injured portions of the soil thereof.

W. C. Achi has also filed an answer to the above complaint in which every allegation is denied.

Defendants by their attorney T. McCants Stewart have filed an amended answer to the amended complaint of Solomon Kaula vs. John K. Sumner and Ho Kee.

Wong Wing by his attorney T. McCants Stewart filed a motion to dismiss the appeal in action in assumpsit, Wong Wing vs. Ah Tuck.

C. Lal Young, guardian of the person and property of Loahia, a minor, has filed his accounts in the estate.

A writ of execution was issued yesterday for \$153.59 in the case of Sabina K. Hutchinson versus Mrs. J. K. Iauka, Panny Strauch, garnishee.

H. L. Evans, by his attorneys Paul Neumann, Geo. A. Davis and W. A. Henshall, has filed a joinder in the demurrer for a bill of relief. This is in connection with the action of certain Kamalo assessable stockholders against the promoters of the company, Frank Hustace, J. J. Egan and Frank H. Foster.

The indictment against Denny and Armstrong for conspiracy in the first degree, was presented yesterday in the Circuit Court. Attorney Creighton appears for Denny, and Attorney Hankley asks for a separate trial of his client, Armstrong. The case was continued till tomorrow.

G. W. Lincoln has applied to the Court for permission to take up an old mortgage by giving another to Percy Pond for \$7000.

C. Kane, convicted on Tuesday on a charge of larceny in the second degree, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labor by Judge Perry.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM CURES OTHERS. WHY NOT YOU?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—Adolph L. Millet, Manchester, N. H. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER, 1899.

From reports to Weather Bureau, HAWAII.

Stations—	Elev. (ft.)	Rain (in.)
Waialea	1250	22.04
Hilo (town)	100	27.00
Kaunakakai	100	21.82
Pepeekeo	300	
Honolulu	200	
Haleakala	10000	
Honohina	500	29.82
Laupahoehoe	400	20.22
Oolaka	250	14.25
Kukui	750	17.60
Panauhau (Moore)	300	11.45
Panauhau	1150	15.05
Honokaa (Muir)	425	9.50
Honokaa (Kalehua)	1900	22.18
Kukuihanale	1100	10.29
Awini Ranch	2500	
Awini Lot 6	200	7.31
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	5.90
Kohala (Mission)	565	5.36
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	5.85
Hawi	400	2.97
Hawi	600	4.58
Waimea	2720	5.77
Kailua	950	4.70
Lanikai	1540	
Kealahou	1580	
Maalehu	650	1.19
Maalehu	1450	0.70
Maalehu	1725	
Honua	25	0.45
Hilea	310	0.60
Pahala	850	
Moana	700	
Volcano House	4000	7.07
Olaa (Russell)	1700	25.19
Kapoho	110	
Pohokiki	10	
Kalapana	8	

MAUI.		
Lahainaluna	600	0.89
Olowalu	15	0.00
Waipae Ranch	700	0.55
Kaupo (Mokulau Coffee Co.)	285	6.31
Kipahulu	70	6.26
Hamao Plantation	100	13.53
Nahiku	700	8.05
Kula (Kaula)	2900	1.08
Kula (von Tempky)	4000	1.22
Puomalei	1400	9.38
Pala	150	3.32
Haleakala Ranch	2000	8.67

MOLOKAI.

OAHU.

Punahou (Weather Bureau)		
Kulaokahua	50	4.02
Kewalo (King St.)	50	3.70
Makiki Reservoir	150	2.73
Kapiolani Park	10	1.46
School St. (Bishop)	50	5.34
Insane Asylum	30	5.65
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	5.31
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250	8.72
Nuuanu (Elec. Sta.)	405	9.23
Nuuanu, Leukaha	850	13.08
Manoa W. Dairy	285	10.08
Manoa Kaula	300	6.55
Maunawili	225	4.35
Kaneohe	140	6.23
Waimanalo	25	2.55
Ahulimanu	350	
Kahuku	25	2.60
Waianae	1700	
Ewa Plantation	60	3.30
Waipahu	200	3.12

KAUAI.

Lihue, Grove Farm	200	6.16
Lihue (Molokaa)	250	6.98
Kealia	12	4.58
Kilauea	325	5.17
Hanalei	10	7.03
Waiala	32	2.58

RECORDS NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED.

September, 1899.

Waiala	0.00
Kapoho	2.90
Olowalu	0.00
Hamao Plantation	1.15
Haleakala	0.22
Waiala	0.00
Ewa Plantation	0.07
Oolaka	4.32
Pala	0.14

C. J. LYONS, Meteorologist Government Survey.

N. E.—Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the 15th of following month.

METEOROLOGICALLY.

Summary for the Month of October by Mr. C. J. Lyons.

Temperature mean for the month, 75.7 F.; normal, 76.9; average daily maximum, 81.4; average daily minimum, 71.4; average daily range, 10.0; greatest daily range, 21.0; least, 6.0; highest temperature, 85; lowest, 54.

Barometer average, 29.971; normal do., 29.966 (corrected for gravity); highest, 30.11; lowest, 29.81; greatest change in 24 hours, 0.10.

Relative humidity, mean of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 69.6; normal, 70.5; mean dew-point, 65.3; normal, 66; absolute moisture, 6.86 grains per cubic foot.

Rainfall, 4.03 inches; normal, 2.26; total since January 1, 21.59; this is 5.74 inches below normal.

Trade-winds interrupted six days; normal trades for October, 22 days; cloudiness, 5.5 (tenths of sky); normal, 4.3.

The artesian well level rose during the month from 54.3 feet to 34.5 feet above mean sea-level. It is a question whether this rise is not partly due to the fact that the rice-lands are dried at this period for the fall harvest.

A heavy rainfall from the north over nearly the entire group occurred between the 18th and 25th. The following 24-hour records are the leading ones in the respective districts: Pepeekeo, Hilo, 8.40 inches on the 19th; Olaa, 6.32 on the 17th; Panauhau, 5.70 on the 19th; Nahiku, E. Maui, 5.97; Haleakala Ranch, 2.54; Wyllie street, Honolulu, 4.31 on the 20th.

The first snow of the season fell on Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa on the 19th, accompanied by thunder and lightning at Hilo and elsewhere. Light earthquakes, Hilo, 29th and 31st; also at Waimea on the 12th.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Government Meteorologist.

A second edition of Miss Mabel Craft's book on Hawaii is to be brought out by the Honolulu.

TORTURING DISFIGURING HUMOURS

ITCHING, BURNING, AND SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN AND SCALP, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura remedies are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humours remedies of the civilized world.

Those who have suffered long and hopelessly and who have lost faith in doctors and medicines may make trial of these great curatives with the most gratifying success. The treatment is simple, direct, agreeable, and economical, and is adapted to the youngest infant as well as adults of every age. *Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take the Cuticura Resolvent to cleanse and cleanse the blood.* This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. The SET, consisting of Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, or each separately, may be had of all chemists and stores where medicines are sold throughout the world.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 827 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

—DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured for Order. The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

TROPIC OILS.

By the "Island" over a hundred barrels of this well-known oil, and now about over 200 more barrels; so we don't think we will run short of it during the coming sugar season. Tropic Oils for engine, cylinder, dynamo, car box, roller and all other lubricating purposes have not got their equal in this market. Our sales prove this, for from a small beginning we have worked up to an oil business that shows that the article used is all right. Get your season's supply from us.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Clearance Sale

OF OUR PRESENT STOCK OF

FURNITURE.

Must have room for the IMMENSE SHIPMENT to arrive on the J. D. Spreckels and W. H. Dimond.

Everything reduced in our store. Here is an opportunity to furnish your home with the latest designs at very little cost.

SALE ONE WEEK ONLY.

COYNE-MERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

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INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

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Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,800,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF LONDON.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF LONDON.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport,

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 25,000,000

Total reinsurance 33,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Yachts in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT END DECEMBER, 1898, £13,000,000.

1—Authorized Capital—£20,000,000

Subscribed £10,000,000

Paid up Capital £5,000,000

2—Fire Funds—£1,415,242 18 6

3—Life and Annuity Funds—£1,415,242 18 6

Revenue Fire Branch £1,415,242 18 6

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches £1,415,242 18 6

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

RUBBER STAMPS

STEREOTYPES

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 14.
Haw. sh. Hawaiian Isles, Rice, from
Newcastle, with 2,290 tons coal.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 11 hrs.
from Makaweli.

Wednesday, November 15.
United States army transport Penn-
sylvania, Broomhead, 10 days from
Portland, with troops.
Stmr. Mokoli, Sacha, 7 hrs. from Mo-
kai.

United States army transport Olym-
pia, Trowbridge, 10 days from Port-
land, with troops.

United States army transport Siam,
Valentin, 26 days from Manila.
Stmr. Lehua, Dower, 7 hrs. from Ka-
unakakai.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, 18 hrs.
from Kohala.

Wednesday, November 15.

Haw. bark Mauna Ala, Smith, from
San Francisco with 1600 tons gun-
nise and 32 head of stock. Left No-
vember 2.

Thursday, November 16.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, from Kapaa,
with passengers and 15 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from
Kapaa.

Stmr. Niihau, Gregory, from Kailua,
with passengers and freight.

Am. schr. Oceania Vance, Murchison,
from Newcastle, with 710 tons of coal.

Am. bktn. Skagit, Robinson, from
Port Townsend, with 610,000 ft. lum-
ber consigned to Wilder & Co.

Am. stmr. China, Seabury, 7 days
from San Francisco, passengers and
mde., to H. Hackfeld & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 14.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Hawaii.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Koloa.
Stmr. Iwalei, Gregory, Makaweli.
Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kapaa.

Wednesday, November 15.

Am. sp. Chas. E. Moody, Woodside,
Tacoma.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Kauai.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Eleiee.

Thursday, November 16.

Stmr. Lehua, Dower, Kannakakai.

Stmr. Heiense, McDonald, Pauahau.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dudolt, Kamalo.

Brig John D. Spreckels, Christensen,
San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, Kapaa.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN DIEGO—Arrived, Nov. 3, stmr.
Carlisle City, from Honolulu.

OYSTER BAY—Sailed, Nov. 4, sh.
Charmar, for Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, previous to
Nov. 4, stmr. America Maru, from Ho-
nolulu.

HONGKONG—Sailed, Oct. 14, stmr.
Victoria, for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Nov.
5, schr. Honolulu, from Honolulu.

GRAY HARBOR—Sailed, schr. Ot-
tillie Ford, for Hilo.

MANILA—Arrived, Nov. 6, Br. stmr.
Sikh, from Honolulu; 7, stmr. City of
Rio de Janeiro, from Honolulu; stmr.
Valencia, from Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Sailed, Nov. 7, stmr. War-
rimoo, for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed, Nov. 5,
bkt. Planter, for Honolulu; Nov. 7,
bkt. Falls of Clyde, for Hilo; Nov. 8,
bkt. W. H. Dimoni, for Honolulu, bkg.
Consuelo, for Mahukona. Arrived, Nov.
5, stmr. Dalmay Vostok, from Honolulu;
U. S. stmr. Ohio, from Honolulu; Nov.
6, stmr. Doric, from Honolulu; Nov. 7,
stmr. Australia, from Honolulu; Nov. 8,
bkt. Marie Hackfeld, from Honolulu.

CHARTERS.

Lillebonne, Am. schr., 207 tons—
Lumber from Gray's Harbor to Hono-
lulu, by S. E. Slade Lumber Co.
Metha Nelson, Am. schr., 399 tons
(now at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to
Kihai, by Chas. Nelson.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch
Hydrographic Office in San Francisco,
captains of vessels who will co-oper-
ate with the Hydrographic Office by re-
cording the meteorological observa-
tions suggested by the office, can have
forwarded to them at any desired port,
and free of expense, the monthly pilot
charts of the North Pacific Ocean and
the latest information regarding the
dangers to navigation in the waters
which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to
the office dangers discovered, or any
other information which can be uti-

The Diocesan Synod.

The Diocesan Synod met for a short
session yesterday afternoon. No busi-
ness of importance was transacted and
the formal closing ceremonies were
conducted by the president. Bishop
Willis announced that he would ap-
point the committee for the Endow-
ment Fund for the Bishopric of Hono-
lulu within a few days. The Standing
Committee met after the close of the
Synod and organized for the business
of the year.

BORN.

OPUNUI—November 14th at the Mater-
nity Home, to the wife of Captain
Charles Opunui of the police force, a
son.

WEISKE—In this city, November 15,
1899, to the wife of H. M. Weiske, a
son.

SINGLEHURST—At Honolulu, H. I.,
November 14, 1899, to the wife of
W. G. Singlehurst, a son.

Consul McCook at Dawson says that
20,000 persons will go to Cape Nome
next year. Gold shipments for the
season from the Klondike aggregate
\$9,547,746. The Cape Nome district is
regarded as equally rich.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Chi-
na, November 16.—For Honolulu—Mrs.
J. Cassidy and five children, Miss M.
Cassidy, Mrs. H. A. Isenberg, maid, ser-
vant and infant, Miss A. Dusenbery,
C. R. Edgerton, J. F. Brown, W. J. Wil-
son, D. N. Hawley, Miss L. C. Annan,
J. D. Dole, K. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs.
H. B. Gehr, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. For-
tescue, F. R. von Liebig, Miss J. A. E.
Gallik, H. Pocheis, E. B. Keeble, H.
Estinghausen, Miss A. Winter, For
Yokohama—Miss L. Daniel, T. T.
Windsor, Mrs. F. H. Bugbird and child,
H. Benedix, M. Blumer, Mrs. J. S. Mor-
gan, Mrs. E. F. Noble, F. Muhlenhaus,
Rev. T. T. Alexander, R. A. de Monchy,
J. M. Lamadrid, W. R. Devin, W. W.
Funge, Jr., Miss Morgan, Miss Noble,
A. de Liagre, Mr. and Mrs. H. Payot,
R. F. Colborne, F. G. Carpenter, Mrs.
H. P. Watt, Mrs. M. R. Foster and
maid, C. Pereira, Mrs. James Doyle,
Major J. O. Hutchinson, A. H. Eman-
uel, H. Lord, For Kobe—Miss M. Ben-
son, Mr. and Mrs. F. Parrott, For Na-
gasaki—Rev. and Mrs. E. N. Walne
and four children, For Shanghai—Mrs.
M. Stanleigh, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Eu-
bank and child, L. W. Mustard, Miss
E. Wood, F. G. Morse, Jas. Harvie, Mr.
and Mrs. W. E. Crocker, Mrs. M. M.
Wood, For Hongkong—Mrs. F. M.
Bostwick, Mrs. Col. Greenleaf, W. E.
McGill, Mrs. G. L. Edlie, W. A. Daland,
Mrs. F. Hardeman and child, Mrs. A.
E. Ray, Mrs. C. A. Adams, Miss Green-
leaf, Mrs. R. E. Welker, Miss M. B.
Kip, Mrs. E. Cromwell, Capt. H. C.
Benson, Miss Ray, Mrs. M. M. Gairin,
H. Gairin, Mrs. R. A. Brown, Miss G.
Tracy, Mrs. A. W. Bryan, Mrs. H. B.
McCoy, Mrs. H. C. Clement, Miss E.
Wilkinson, Mrs. B. Browning, Miss
Gairin, G. H. Waters, Mrs. F. O. John-
son, Mrs. A. L. Parmenter, Mrs. T. B.
Anderson, Master Anderson, Mr. Cle-
ment, Mrs. E. E. West, Mr. and Mrs.
F. Palmer.

From Kapaa, per stmr. Waialeale,
Nov. 16.—G. F. Fitch, J. T. Bowler,
R. Shea, C. L. O'Brien.

From Kailua, per stmr. Niihau, Nov.
16.—G. McDougall, A. Berlowitz.

Departed.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine,
November 14.—Dr. McKibbin, Mrs. C.
H. Jennings, R. E. Ford and wife, Mrs.
George Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. R. B.
Rice, J. B. Battersby, A. Lum and wife,
C. McLeod, J. D. Levenson, A. W.
Dunn, J. N. Williams, Miss L. Josh-
ua, Ah. Mins, Chong Cheong, Mrs. J.
Yasumori, Mrs. Brede, Mrs. Wise, Rev.
T. Okumura, Rev. H. Kihara.

For Lahaina, Kona and Kau and Vol-
cano, per stmr. Mauna Loa, November
14.—S. G. Singlehurst, H. T. Hayseiden,
John Kalkawa, Mr. Vickers, W. R.
Castle, F. M. Hatch, Mrs. Noell, F. H.
Hayseiden, P. Whitmarsh, W. Thomp-
son, Lole Whitmarsh, Miss Irene Mills.

For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per
stmr. Kinau, November 14.—Mrs. Gibb
and child, Mrs. E. Morton and son, Mrs.
Lishman, Miss M. Cook, Mrs. J. Gibb
and child, Mr. Gibb, J. Dalziel, J. W.
Young, D. D. Crowley, R. Lishman, H.
W. Ludloff, Jr., J. L. Freil Jr., Mrs.
Kaholokahiki, A. Mager, P. Schneider,
F. J. Sunny, Mr. Stadlander, Mrs. W.
G. Walker, W. Gibb, A. Fraser, C. M.
Lennan, E. D. Baldwin and wife, L. A.
Thurston, H. P. King, G. N. Holmes,
C. B. Olsen, A. E. Cooley, W. G. Wal-
ker, W. H. Cornwell Jr., C. C. Kennedy,
wife and son, R. McCubbin, J. T. Lew-
is, A. M. Wilson and wife, G. Stoss, wife
and two children and servant, D. H.
Hitchcock, Mrs. S. K. Pua and daugh-
ter.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall,
November 14.—Mrs. C. M. Cooke, J. K.
Farley and wife, M. Brach, Miss M.
Lovell, Mrs. W. Warner, Quong Wah
On, A. V. Peters, J. Robinson, Mrs. E.
J. G. Bryant, G. N. Wilcox and 14 on
deck.

For Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, Nov.
16.—D. McCorttor, Mr. Meyer and 30
Japanese immigrants on deck.

Booked.

For Japan and China, per stmr.
China, sailing Nov. 17.—Kee Yok, A.
S. Young, W. H. Home, D. M. Baldwin.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The barkentine Skagit, lumber-laden
from Port Townsend, and the schooner
Oceania Vance, with coal from Newcas-
tle, arrived yesterday.

The Pacific Mail Company's trans-
Pacific liner China is at the company's
dock arriving from San Francisco yes-
terday afternoon at 5 o'clock. She will
sail for Japan and China this after-
noon. The China brings advices from
San Francisco up to 2:30 p. m. Novem-
ber 9, having been delayed something
over an hour in her sailing from that
port. She brought 113 cabin passengers
for Honolulu and the Orient and 577
Chinese steerage passengers returning
home for their New Year. The China's
nonappearance early yesterday morn-
ing was the cause of some anxiety
along the waterfront which was ex-
plained as due to her burning but
seventy tons of coal instead of the
usual consumption of ninety tons.
Fire was only put under three instead
of six boilers reducing the speed to
Honolulu just twenty-four hours.
Some rough weather was encountered
when some days out moderating on the
approach to the Islands.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, J. H. KUNE-
wa, residing at Aiea, Ewa, Island of
Oahu, having this day been appointed
Administrator of the Estate of Emele
Pipiliant, deceased, of Honolulu, by the
Honorable Judge of the First Circuit
Court, hereby gives notice to all persons
having claims against said estate, to
present same to him at the office of Mas-
sion & Gillman, old Government
building, next to postoffice, in Honolu-
lu, whether secured by mortgage or
otherwise, within six months from the
date of the publication hereof, or such
claims will be forever barred.

JOS. H. KUNAWA,
Administrator.

Dated, Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 4, 1899.
2123-44F

BY AUTHORITY.

E. W. Estep, Esq., has this day been
appointed a Notary Public for the
Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawai-
ian Islands.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 14, 1899.
2125-31

Tuesday, November 28th, 1899, being
a National Holiday, all Government
Offices throughout the Republic, will
be closed on that day.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 10, 1899.
5387 2124

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 2024 of
the Civil Code, all Corporations are
hereby notified to make a full and
accurate exhibit of the state of their
affairs for the year ending December
31, 1899, such exhibit to be filed in the
Interior Department on or before the
31st day of January, 1900.

Blanks for this purpose will be fur-
nished upon application to the Interior
Office.

Upon failure of any corporation to
present the exhibit within the time re-
quired, the Minister of the Interior
will, either himself or by one or more
commissioners appointed by him, call
for the production of the books and
papers of the corporation and examine
its officers touching its affairs under
oath.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, November 11th, 1899.
2124-141

AUCTION SALE OF AWA LICENSES.

In accordance with the requirements
of Section 18, Chapter 64 of the Sea-
son Laws of 1896, one Awa License for
each District of the several Islands,
will be sold at Public Auction, between
the 1st and 7th day of December, 1899.
Each license to be for the term of
one year from the first day of Janu-
ary, 1900.

The upset price will be as follows:
For the District of Honolulu, \$1,000.00
For the District of Hilo, 500.00
For the District of Waikuku, 500.00
For the District of Lahaina, 250.00
For each other District, 100.00

The Licenses for the Districts of
Honolulu, Koolanoko, Koolanua,
Waialua and Ewa and Waianae on the
Island of Oahu, will be sold at the front
entrance of the Executive Building on
Wednesday, the 6th day of December,
1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

Those for the Islands of Hawaii,
Maui and Kauai will be sold in the respec-
tive Districts of those Islands, upon
such day and date within the limit of
time fixed by law, as shall be designat-
ed by the several Sheriffs or their de-
puties. Due notice of date and place of
sale will be given by posters in each
of the said Districts.

A cash deposit of twenty-five per-
cent of the amount of the successful
bid will be required on the fall of the
hammer, said deposit to be forfeited
to the Government if the full amount
of the bid is not paid within five days
from the day of sale.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, November 10, 1899.
5387 2124

NOTICE TO FRUIT IMPORTERS.

Owing to a pest discovered by the
Government Entomologist, Prof. A.
Koebele, called the Mediterranean fly
and which is doing much damage to
the fruits in the Australian colonies
and South Sea Islands, notice is here-
by given by the Board of Agriculture
and Forestry that the importation of
fruits from the Australian colonies and
the South Sea Islands is strictly for-
bidden.

DAVID HAUGHS,
Secretary and Commissioner of Agri-
culture.

Honolulu, Nov. 4, 1899.
5382 2122-1m

OLAA ASSESSMENTS.

THE SECOND ASSESSMENT OF
50 cents per share on Olan Sugar Com-
pany assessable stock will be DELIN-
QUENT Friday, November 30, and the
third assessment of 50 cents per share
is now due and payable at the office of
Alexander & Baldwin.

J. P. COOKE,
Treas. Olan Sugar Co.

Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1899. 5388-2124-21

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS
against the Estate of F. Kaiser, de-
ceased, late of Waimea, Kauai, are
hereby requested to present the same
without delay to the undersigned at
his office at Honolulu.

J. F. HACKFELD,
Imp. German Consul.

Honolulu, Nov. 5, 1899. 2123-21F

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue
of a power of sale contained in a cer-
tain mortgage dated May 4th, 1893,
made by S. K. Kalaiki of Haiku, Is-
land of Maui, H. I., to L. M. Baldwin,
and recorded in the office of the regis-
trar of Conveyances, in Liber 145 on
pages 318 and 319, L. M. Baldwin,
mortgagee, intend to foreclose said
mortgage for a breach of the condi-
tions contained in said mortgage, to-
wit: The non-payment of the principal
and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all
the right, title and interest which the
said S. K. Kalaiki had in and to all and
singular the lands, tenements and heredi-
taments in said mortgage contained,
at the time said mortgage was exe-
cuted, will be sold at Public Auction at
the Courthouse door in Wailuku, Is-
land of Maui, on Saturday, the 30th day
of December, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock
of said day.

The property contained in said mort-
gage is described as follows:
1st. That certain piece or parcel of
land situated at Kailua, Hualale and
Kaiepa, Kaupo, Island of Maui, bound-
ed and described as follows:

Commencing at the west corner of
Kailipela's and the south corner of
this, and running:

N. 36° W., 37.17 chains along the Pa-
li of Kailua;

N. 16° W., 19.60 chains along Pali
of Kailua;

S. 35° E., 55.70 chains along Pali of
Kaiepa;

S. 53° W., 8.80 chains along Kaili-
pela to point of commencement; the
same being R. P. No. 1527 to Kahana,
and containing an area of 36 and 1/2
acres more or less.

2d. That certain piece or parcel of
land situated at Mo'ua and Kailua,
Kaupo, Island of Maui, and bounded
and described as follows:

Commencing at north corner of this
at Puhala by road, and running:

S. 65° W., 6.64 chains along road;

S. 73° E., 21.96 chains along Gov-
ernment;

N. 73° E., 6.25 chains along sea shore;

N. 7° W., 22.93 chains along kuleana
to commencement; the same being R.
P. No. 3212 to Kama and containing an
area of 14 acres more or less.

3d. That certain piece or parcel of
land situated at Polakaka, Kaupo, Is-
land of Maui, bounded and described as
follows:

Commencing at the southwest cor-
ner, and at the southeast corner of
"Paka Ma" and running:

N. 74° W., 21.70 chains along Paku
and Kailua;

N. 15° E., 3.00 chains along Paku;

N. 25° W., 31.55 chains along Paku
to north corner of their land.

N. 63° E., 6.00 chains along ravine;
then commencing again from the first
corner and running:

N. 82° E., 7.00 chains to bottom of
ravine; and from the bottom of the ra-
vine and running to above mentioned
point; the same being R. P. No. 2076 to
Kila and Umi, and containing an area
of 27 acres more or less.

4th. That certain piece or parcel of
land situated at Mikimiki and Kuluk-
ulu, Kaupo, Island of Maui, bound-
ed and described as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner
of this, being the south corner of Ka-
ne's and Keawe's land, and running:

S. 89° W., 3.02 chains along Kane
and Keawe;

S. 78° W., 7.74 chains along Kane
and Keawe;

S. 14° E., 7.43 chains along Kihia;

S. 19° W., 5.66 chains along Kihia
to sea cliff; and again commencing at
the northeast corner

S. 14° E., 4.00 chains along Kahili-
puaa;

S. 83° E., 5.88 chains along Kahili-
puaa to sea cliff, and thence along sea
cliff to southwest corner and the
southeast corner of Kihia.

The same being R. P. No. 2191 to
Kailuanu, and containing an area of
13 and 1/4 acres more or less.

5th. That certain piece or parcel of
land situated at Maunaloa, Kaupo, Is-
land of Maui, bounded and described as
follows:

Commencing at the south corner and
running:

N. 11° W., 4.74 chains along Kamali;

N. 74° W., 1.50 chains along Govern-
ment road;

N. 21° W., 8.83 chains along stream;

N. 14° E., 10.25 chains along
stream;

N. 25° E., 2.43 chains along stream;

S. 70° E., 1.50 chains along Govern-
ment;

S. 3° E., 20.70 chains along Pali;

S. 17 1/2° E., 4.77 chains along Lahai-
na;

S. 75° W., 1.10 chains along sea to
point of commencement; the same be-
ing L. C. A. No. 10157 B, to Kekahu,
and containing an area of 6 and 2-5
acres more or less.

Terms cash.
Deed at expense of purchaser.
For further particulars apply to
Hons & Coke, Wailuku, Maui.
Dated, Nov. 8th, 1899.

L. M. BALDWIN,
Mortgagee.

HONS & COKE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

2125-31F

ANNUAL MEETING.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
the stockholders of the Union Mill
Company, Limited, held at the Com-
pany's office in Kohala, November 6,
1899, the following officers were elected
to serve during the ensuing year:

J. Renton President
H. H. Renton Vice President
T. R. Walker Treasurer
H. H. Renton Secretary
T. R. Keyworth Auditor
H. H. RENTON,
Secretary Union Mill Co., Ltd.
2124-31

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
As Hoy and Choo King Sun of Hong-
kong